



The Ben-Gurion family at their father's bier at the Knesset yesterday. From left: Gola (Ben-Elmorer), Amos, Remona (Leahem) and Amos Ben-Gurion's wife, Mary.

Again we have a legend

Soldiers serving on the Suez front spontaneously lowered their flags to half mast yesterday in mourning for Ben-Gurion, before the order was actually given, an Army Radio correspondent re-

ported last night. One commander said: "I wanted to call my men together this morning and say a few words about the 'old man.' But when I approached one of the

outlying posts I saw the flag was already flying at half-mast. I then realized there was no need for words." One soldier said: "It's odd. For me Ben-Gurion was always

a distant legend. In this war I learned that there aren't many legends in the world. Today we sat and talked about the man — and we felt good that we again have a legend." (Times)

Bequeaths homes and books to nation, Sde Boker college

Jerusalem Post Reporter
"I, David Ben-Gurion of Sde Boker, identify card number three, hereby..."

This is how David Ben-Gurion began his last will and testament which was filed with the Jerusalem District Court yesterday by former Justice Minister Ya'acov Shimshon Shapiro, who drew up the will. The will was opened in the presence of Court President, Judge H. Baker.

Ben-Gurion bequeathed his house and library in Sde Boker to the nation, to become a study and research institute. He left his home and library at Sde Boker to the Midrasa there.

As executors of the will, Ben-Gurion appointed Dr. Dov Yosef, Justice Minister under B-G., and Mr. Yitzhak Tumbak, president of the Bar Association.

His writings and papers he ordered to be turned over to a trust to be especially constituted within a year of his death. This trust is instructed to take care of editing and publishing manuscripts, and the copyright of these and other works by Ben-Gurion is to be made over to the Paula Ben-Gurion Foundation for the Advancement of Education and Culture.

Ben-Gurion instructed that his personal and political papers be examined by Government archivists to determine whether any of them should be classified as secret material and not published.

The will also contained private and family sections which were not released for publication. It closed with Ben-Gurion's desire to be buried at Sde Boker alongside his wife, Paula, and his request that no eulogies be delivered at his funeral.

The trustees of the Ben-Gurion House in Tel Aviv include — it is learned — Haim Yissraeli, the veteran director of the Defence Minister's Bureau who was particularly close to Ben-Gurion, Jerusalem's Mayor Teddy Kollek, who was Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office under Ben-Gurion, Deputy Knesset Speaker Yitzhak Navon, who was political secretary to Ben-Gurion when he was Premier, and Zvi Brenner of Kibbutz Aikim who was especially close to Ben-Gurion in the Hagana and later in the Defence Ministry.

Ben-Gurion's vast library and manuscripts will apparently be divided up between the Tel Aviv center and the Midrasa. The Negv Foundation, which is the statutory owner of the Midrasa, and its chairman, Yosef Yacobson, of Rehovot, a long-time associate of Ben-Gurion, will thus become the trustees of an invaluable collection of Ben-Gurion papers, not to mention the rare books he used to collect.

Elazar lauds Ben-Gurion as IDF founder

David Ben-Gurion's role in founding and shaping the character of the Israel Defence Forces was singled out in an order of the day issued yesterday by the Chief of Staff, Haim-Lavi David Elazar.

"He was the architect and father of the Israel Defence Forces," the Chief of Staff said. "He left his mark and leadership upon it and nurtured its character."

"David Ben-Gurion raised the Israel Defence Forces from an underground organization to a recognized fighting force, and it was he who guided us to our independence," the order said.

Cairo papers carry photos of BG

CAIRO (AP). — All Cairo papers published reports of Ben-Gurion's death, and photos of him, on their front pages yesterday. But only one newspaper commented on the story.

Writing in "Al-Ahram," Abdel Wahab el-Messier said: "Upon learning of Ben-Gurion's death I could tear away all masks except one — my own as Egyptian and Arab — because he lived his whole life denying his humanity and my very existence."

Soviet media ignores death

MOSCOW (AP). — The Soviet public yesterday remained ignorant of the death of David Ben-Gurion.

While the Middle East situation continues to receive coverage here, the death of Israel's founder Saturday has met nothing but silence in the controlled press. But from the few Russians who own shortwave radios, the news is spreading.

Nixon to begin proving he is 'not a crook'

WASHINGTON. — President Nixon will begin furnishing evidence this week to prove his assertion that he is "not a crook."

According to his aides, a series of "information packets" detailing and refuting each of the wide-ranging allegations against him, his family and his associates will begin flowing to Congress, the news media and the public.

"Perhaps we have been somewhat late in addressing these matters head-on, but we intend to do that now," White House Secretary Ronald Ziegler said.

The details of the counter-offensive against Nixon's accusers have not yet been worked out, but it is expected to last for several weeks. The first issue to be dealt with is the President's personal finances, and the information will go to "as many people as we can get to read it in the Congress and in the country and in the press," Ziegler said.

"The President — the first president in history (to do so) — is going to totally show everything he has and every expenditure he has made since he has been President," Ziegler said.

"I think you will find when this is released that everyone will be satisfied that the President has not used campaign funds and has not

misused other funds and that his tax returns were prepared by qualified people and submitted to the Internal Revenue Service, which recommended no change."

A special group of White House lawyers has been preparing the material for several weeks.

In Pittsburgh, Senator Hugh Scott, R-Penn., said yesterday that Americans have lost confidence in President Nixon because of Watergate "and it is his fault until he answers all of these things in the same total and absolute manner that the charges are being brought."

He said the Republican Party "is beleaguered because the Administration has indeed permitted too many things to go unanswered for too long."

The Senate leader said he thought "everything relevant in every single tape should be available, not just the ones that Judge Sirica got this week."

Full and complete disclosure "is the only way the American people are going to let him off the hook." Speaking in an interview to be aired here on television, Scott said "the promise of candour is fine, but actual, complete candour is essential."

Scott predicted that public confidence would be restored in the President because "people want to believe in their President. For that simple reason, it isn't too late."

(UPI, AP)

Convicted killer stabbed in cell

VACAVILLE, California. (Reuters). Juan Corona, 38, who was convicted last January of hacking 25 Mexican farm workers to death, was stabbed repeatedly by fellow prisoners in his cell at Vacaville Prison here Saturday night and was reported critically ill yesterday.

Zionist Organization holds mourning session

Jewish Agency and World Zionist Organization employees in Jerusalem held a special assembly at noon yesterday in memory of David Ben-Gurion.

Ya'acov Teur, chairman of the Jewish National Fund Directorate, said Ben-Gurion was the last of a "generation of giants" among the world's statesmen who influenced the course of history by sheer will. Moshe Rivlin, Director-General of the Jewish Agency, called Ben-Gurion "a man of vision who paved the way and translated his goals into reality."

The Zionist Executive yesterday also met for a special mourning session. Afterwards, the executive members joined President Ezer Weizman and members of the Cabinet and passed by the bier lying in state at the Knesset.

The Jews of the Diaspora will be represented at the funeral today by the World Zionist and Jewish Agency Executives, headed by Acting Chairman Arye Dulsin and the chairman of the Jewish Agency Board of Governors, Max Fisher.

Also attending the funeral will be Jacob Stein, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, Sam Rothberg, general chairman of Israel Bonds, and Paul Zuckerman, general chairman of the UJA.

Heading the British delegation will be Lord Janner.

On Thursday, the American section of the Zionist Executive will hold a memorial meeting in New York. Defence Minister Moshe Dayan will address the annual conference of the UJA in New York on Friday, which will be devoted to the memory of Ben-Gurion.

Special periods will be devoted this morning in all the nation's schools to Ben-Gurion's memory.

Teachers will tell the story of his life as Zionist visionary and statesman. At 11 o'clock the pupils will watch the funeral services on television.

The Likud Executive yesterday issued a statement describing Ben-Gurion as the pioneer, fighter and leader who, at an historical turning point, with the ending of British rule, declared the establishment of the Jewish State and led the armed struggle against invading armies so as to secure independence.

His historic activity in construction, in war and in the return to Zion will be inscribed forever in the annals of Israel.

Defence Minister Moshe Dayan, one of Ben-Gurion's closest aides, in a statement released late Saturday, declared: "In the present situation, Ben-Gurion would have made a supreme effort to discern the problems facing us, and to decide what in truth can and need be done. But only within the framework of the

future and with utter clarity of perception of what is right and what is not right for us to do."

Dayan went on to say that Ben-Gurion knew no fear, but he did know how to distinguish between fear and apprehension. "He perceived all the expected political difficulties and military hazards. Often he would be forced to harsh conclusions as a result of this perception, as in the decision to pull back in 1957. His response was not fear, he was not gripped by trembling, nor reduced to weakness at the knees."

Interior Minister Yosef Burg, the National Religious party leader, spoke of Ben-Gurion's life of symbolizing historic forces and stages in the annals of the Jewish people. His conception of history saw Israel as a unique nation serving as a centre for Jewish spiritual life and as a refuge for the persecuted. From the viewpoint of religious Zionism, Ben-Gurion was not an easy partner, but it was he who laid the foundations for cooperation between the religious and non-religious camps. His stature will tower over us for many a generation.

Yigal Hurwitz, M.K., head of the State List — "The man who established the State, buttressed its defences and fought for the purity of its society has gone. His faithful supporters mourn him in silence and grief. Even his adversaries and those who sought to diminish his stature, today concede his greatness."

In Jerusalem, the Municipal Council yesterday held a mourning session at which Mayor Teddy Kollek described Ben-Gurion's deep attachment to Jerusalem throughout the years. He recalled it was Ben-Gurion who insisted that Jerusalem be declared the capital of Israel shortly after the War of Independence, and who insisted on holding important meetings with international figures only in this city.

Memorial meetings for David Ben-Gurion were also held yesterday by the Histadrut Executive, the Manufacturers' Association and the Technion Senate.

The Knesset will hold a special memorial session next Monday at the conclusion of the seven days of mourning.

Tomorrow, when the Knesset meets at 11 a.m. for the second and third readings of the Elections Law, the Speaker will first address the House on Ben-Gurion.

The JNF spokesman announced yesterday that the Jewish community in Munich has decided to plant a 1,000-tree forest in Israel in the name of Dr. Hans-Joachim Vogel, West German Minister of Housing, who is heading the official German delegation to Ben-Gurion's funeral today.

Mapam majority satisfied with Labour's programme 9-hour day is proposed

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The majority in Mapam yesterday advised the Labour Party that it is satisfied with the 14-point "peace and security" programme now under discussion by the senior Alignment partner. The Mapam Political Committee was considering its stand in advance of official talks with the Labour Party over the guidelines of the Alignment election platform.

The Labour Party Central Committee is due to debate and vote on the platform on Wednesday. The meeting is expected to be stormy. At Friday's Labour election campaign organizers meeting, Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir reportedly took issue with Party Secretary General Aharon Yadin's statement that the new programme had left the GaHn document and the "oral doctrine" intact.

Mapam, for its part, held that

"peace can result only from territorial concessions." It favoured granting immediate autonomy over the holy sites of Islam and Christianity in Jerusalem, and self-determination for the Palestinians. Mapam Secretary-General Meir Talmi said, "Many of us do not want Moshe Dayan as Defence Minister, but a month before the elections it would be an unmanageable mistake to remove him."

Mapam's doyen, Meir Ya'ari, favoured the new Labour Party programme and urged maximum unity of the Alignment, declaring, "To sack Dayan today is to expel Razi from the Labour Party and send them to Begin Political wisdom means to extract the maximum from that which is possible and not only wished for."

Mapam's left wing, with spokesmen like Mordechai Oren, urged the removal of Mr. Dayan.

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter
A special ministerial council will discuss with the Histadrut the home front tax make adjustments to match the services' reduced wages, the Ministry Economic Committee decided today.

The solution (to be put to the labour federation, originally suggested by Gad Ya'acoby, but rejected by Pinhas Sapir and others) is to lengthen the working day. It is that soldiers should be on unlimited hours, while civilians paid overtime, the spokesman planned.

Members of the committee: Moshe Sapir, Aharon Yadin, Pines and Bar-Lev.

The Economic Ministry also decided to go ahead with construction of a sulphuric acid plant to produce 150,000 tons (which equals the country's consumption), at an investment of \$2.4m. The project had been pending at the request of Haim Lev, Minister of Commerce.

Industry, on the grounds the state refinery was planned to supply the sulphuric acid as a by-product.

As the state refinery project has been shelved for the present, it is no need to hold up the sulphur acid proposal any more, the spokesman said.

Terrorist suspects detained in Nablus

Security forces have discovered several terrorist gangs in the Nablus district in the past few weeks. So far, 43 suspects have been detained in Nablus and its surroundings. Some of them were found to be in possession of arms and explosives of various kinds, the Army spokesman reported yesterday.

Lancaster, Pappas in Eilat for 'Moses'

Jerusalem Post Reporter
EILAT. — Burt Lancaster and Irene Pappas, starring in the film "Moses," arrived here yesterday for shooting on location. The shooting is expected to last about seven weeks.

Today's postbag

187 SUCCESSFUL candidates were admitted to the bar yesterday at a ceremony in the Jerusalem Theatre. Yitzhak Tumbak, president of the Bar Association, presented the certificates.

A SPORTS CENTRE at Kibbutz Yotvata, in the Arava, was dedicated yesterday in the presence of 100 Jewish leaders from Toronto. The money for the project came out of the film raised at a JNF dinner in honour of the Canadian broadcaster, John Bassett, who was present at the dedication.

A DELEGATION of 10 men and women, representing Wizo in Canada (Hadasah), arrived on an El Al flight last night for a 10-day visit. They will meet with representatives of the tourist industry here to work out a campaign to increase Jewish tourism from Canada.

30 EMPLOYEES of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department in Golan Heights have been awarded certificates for outstanding courage in helping maintain services to Golan Heights villages during the war. Nine of the recipients were women and two were recent immigrants — one from England, and the other from the Soviet Union.

ARAB CITIZENS have so far contributed \$1.8m. to the Voluntary War Loan, according to the Histadrut's Arab Department.

FOUR RUSSIAN immigrant poets read from their works — some on their reaction to the Yom Kippur War — at the meeting of the Jerusalem Yiddish Cultural Society at Beit Hillel, on Saturday night.

WILLIAM F. FRIGGE, Vice-President-Marketing of the Hilton-International hotels, yesterday conferred with Tourism Minister Moshe Kol in connection with next year's opening of the Hilton-International in Jerusalem.

PoWs

(Continued from page 1)

his head backwards and punched him on the chin again, and again. But their real torture was to begin only in prison, David reports. Whippings and beatings were constant and routine. They were forced to wash in foul sewage water, kept isolated in tiny cells and hauled up for interrogation time and again, each time to be beaten mercilessly. Some of the tortures to which the youngsters were subjected were cruel beyond description. One young tank crew member was subjected to the "spit" — tied head to heels and then rotated on a stick by blows rained down on all parts of his body.

The maltreatment continued incessantly until three days prior to their release. That was the day the Red Cross delegate came to visit them. But, David said, not before they were given clean clothing, and cigarettes and soft drinks placed in their cells, and a doctor had made the rounds, treating the wounded.

Some of the boys had their backs so badly lacerated by the whippings that they were ulcerating, and required extensive treatment. Most of the men who returned from Egypt were found to be suffering from multiple lesions and varying degrees of internal injuries.

Some were in a state of mental shock and incapable of coherent speech. All were in need of medical attention.

We deeply mourn the death of

DAVID BEN-GURION

First Prime Minister of the State

A great leader; one of the first — one of the few — to visit the Bergen-Belsen camp after its liberation.

His death is a great loss to the whole Jewish people.

World Federation of Bergen-Belsen Associations
Joseph Rosenhaft — President

Brigadier-General

H. L. GLYN-HUGHES LIBERATOR OF BELSEN

The survivors of Bergen-Belsen the world over mourn the death of a noble personality who, with unfailing devotion and dedication, carried out the enormous rescue task at Belsen after its liberation by the British Army.

His humanism and help in the difficult and fateful days of April 1945, and his friendship during all the years since the liberation, will be remembered with everlasting gratitude.

We mourn the loss of a great friend and humanitarian, whose memory will forever be a shining light, especially during these days of national Jewish anxiety and struggle.

World Federation of Bergen-Belsen Associations
Joseph Rosenhaft — President
Dr. Hadasah Rosenhaft
Sam Bloch

Bergen-Belsen Associations in New York
Norbert Weisheim — President

Bergen-Belsen Associations in Toronto
Bernard Laufer

Bergen-Belsen Associations in Chicago
Max Silbernick

Bergen-Belsen Associations in Detroit
Isaac Eisenberg

Bergen-Belsen Association in Israel
Ephraim Leshem, Meir Borshick
Rachmiel Zynar

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy. Weather synopsis: Weak ridge developing over the eastern Mediterranean.

	Yesterday's	Today's	Forecast
Jerusalem	73	10-14	8-16
Golan	86	12-20	10-22
Nahariya	85	12-20	10-22
Safed	67	9-13	8-14
Haifa	67	13-20	14-21
Tiberias	75	12-18	10-19
Nasareth	68	12-17	13-18
Afula	66	9-19	8-21
Shomron	73	11-15	10-16
Tel Aviv	77	12-17	10-21
Lod	62	10-21	10-22
Jericho	83	9-21	10-22
Gaza	74	11-20	11-21
Bethsheva	42	7-18	7-20
Eilat	42	18-23	14-25
Tiran	50	24	15-25

בן דן גרנות
With deep sorrow, we announce that our beloved wife and mother,
a devoted servant of Torah and kindness
GITAL GARTENBERG
of the Pioneer Country Club, Greenfield Park, New York, died suddenly last night in Jerusalem. The funeral will leave from the Sha'arai Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem, this afternoon, Monday, December 3, 1973 at 4 o'clock.
מלך כים שרייבר
Her husband, Eliezer Lips Gartenberg,
The Gartenberg and Hostler families,

Our sincere thanks to all those who consoled us on the death of our dear
MARTA SACHS
THE FAMILY

We deeply mourn the passing of my beloved wife,
our mother and grandmother
MALKA KREIKO
The funeral will take place in Kibbutz Ein Hashofet, on December 3, 1973, at 2:30 p.m.
Max Kreiko
Miriam and Zev
Kreiko

[illegible]

The Conference of Presidents of
Major American Jewish Organizations

deeply mourn the passing of

DAVID BEN-GURION

the architect of the State of Israel
and its first Prime Minister

JACOB STEIN, Chairman

YERUDA HELLMAN, Executive Director

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

mourns the death of

DAVID BEN-GURION

Man of Vision and Action

The Technion Family mourns the death of

DAVID BEN-GURION

Architect of the State of Israel

Tel Aviv University

mourns the death of

DAVID BEN-GURION

GEORGE and FLORENCE WISE

share in the grief of the State

and Family, on the death of

DAVID BEN-GURION

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS, THE FACULTY,
STUDENTS AND STAFF OF

The Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion

mourn the death of

DAVID BEN-GURION

FOUNDING FATHER OF ISRAEL
AND ITS DISTINGUISHED LEADER IN ITS EARLY YEARS

Prof. Ezra Spilchandler
Dean

Prof. Alfred Gottschalk
President

The JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
OF AMERICA
JERUSALEM SCHOOL

deeply mourns the passing of

DAVID BEN-GURION

the first Prime Minister of
the State of Israel

Together with all the Jewish people,
we mourn the death of the architect

of the Jewish State,

and Honorary President of our organization,

DAVID BEN-GURION

WUJS

World Union of Jewish Students
World Centre

GREECE AND ISRAEL

The public mood has changed since Six Day War;
Arab propaganda makes mark in Athens

by
JACK MAURICE

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

ATHENS. — The tanks have rumbled away from the Athens Polytechnic square for three days and nights beleaguering students and the leaden authority of President George Papadopoulos. The bouzouki players once again sing their love songs in the cafes of Plaka beneath the shadow of the Acropolis as if life were composed of only romance and melody. Outwardly at least, the Athenians are so relaxed that an uninitiated visitor would never guess the trauma they have experienced during the past fortnight: first, the students' protest against the dead hand of the regime which was promptly smashed in blood; second, the coup d'état of the new military dictator, General Phaedon Gkizilis.

General Gkizilis has gone on television to announce in his raucous, high pitched voice that Greece will henceforth be ruled with "moderation and objectivity." It is reasonable to ask whether these virtues will be introduced into Greece's policy towards the Middle East situation. But the answer is likely to be negative.

Greece was never outspokenly friendly to Israel. Traditional Greek interests in the Arab Middle East were so important that when the United Nations voted the partition of Palestine, Greece was one of the few European countries to vote against the creation of the Jewish State. With 180,000 Greeks living in Egypt in the late 1940s, it was hard for Athens to act differently. Another compelling reason was the Orthodox Church's status in the Arab world with patriarchs in Alexandria, Aleppo and Jerusalem.

JERUSALEM OFFICE

By 1950, however, a Greek Consul-General had opened an office in Jerusalem and his Israeli counterpart was functioning here. In the absence of formal diplomatic relations, commercial, cultural and scientific agreements were signed. Visas for each other's tourists were abolished by both countries. Greek officials visited Israel — but insisted that no publicity must attend their movements.

Greece has never voted against a pro-Arab resolution at the United Nations, although it has occasionally abstained from the more vitriolic condemnations of Israel there. But in recent years Greece's rulers began to feel they were less bound than before to kow-tow to the Arabs. Gamal Abdel Nasser is a name which finds no favour here. It was the Rala who created a new Greek diaspora by compelling 120,000 Greeks to leave Egypt without indemnity.

When the Christian and Moslem communities of Cyprus finally found their way to co-existence, Greece no longer felt obliged to compensate the Arabs for having backed its own people against the Moslem Turks. The waning influence of the Greek Church in the Middle East

also slackened Greece's ties with the Arabs. Damascus decreed that the Church must be headed by a Syrian, not a Greek. In Alexandria the Orthodox denomination's power was also short. In Jerusalem it is now under Israeli authority.

This changing pattern of Greece's diplomatic involvement had its logical sequel four years ago in the appointment of Israel with the appointment of Diplomatic Representations in Jerusalem and Athens. Heads of the two respective missions have the rank and role of Ambassador even if they do not have the title.

COURTEOUS BASIS

When Mr. Papadopoulos and his colonels seized power in 1967, it seemed likely that the new regime, in its eagerness to obtain international endorsement, would stretch out its hand to Israel. But Greece's policy of no *de jure* recognition was the handiwork of the late Foreign Minister Panayotis Pipinellis who retained his portfolio under the junta. His successor Mr. Palamas Christian Xanthopoulos lacked the prestige to introduce a new policy. So during the Colonels' era relations remained on the same strained, but courteous basis. This was, of course, a blessing in disguise for Israel which never campaigned to obtain Papadopoulos's favours and would have been somewhat embarrassed to receive them.

During the 1967 war Greek public opinion was so overwhelmingly behind Israel that readers of the Athenian press would have been forgiven for imagining that this was a Greek, not a Jewish war. But, in spite of

their scepticism about the Arabs' victory claims during the Yom Kippur conflict, Arab propaganda made its mark here. Six years of no war, no peace have not helped to improve Israel's image among the Greek people.

Greek public opinion certainly approved Athens' refusal to provide the U.S. Air Force with facilities during the mammoth air lift of American weapons to Israel. Left-wingers here claim that Washington's impatience with this has contributed to increasing American dissatisfaction with Papadopoulos and relief when he was overthrown.

But, even if the new rulers of Greece are the liege men of the U.S. State Department — and this is a thesis which has yet to be proved — there are no grounds for assuming that Greece will now be friendlier to Israel. In order to recognize Israel, Greece would need a justification which would satisfy itself, if not the Arabs. So unless a clear step towards a Middle East peace is taken at Geneva or elsewhere, relations between Israel and Greece will probably remain as they were: formal, courteous, but not complete.

AVOID POLITICS

In contrast to France, where the Jewish community has lobbied energetically to curb its government's hostility towards Israel, the Greek Jews avoid involving themselves in politics. Before the German occupation in World War II, there were 80,000 Jews in Greece and Salonika's population was half Jewish. Only 7,000 Jews still live in Greece today. They are a powerful force in the economy and the professions. Under constant theological attack by the Greek Orthodox Church, they are quick to sear any threat to their religion and traditions. The last three Jewish colonies in the armed forces have quit, in disgust with the junta, and because they suspected anti-Semitism in the military apparatus.

ON ORDERS FROM THE CHIEF

Greek paper closed

ATHENS (UPI). — The new Greek military-backed regime, which has repeatedly said that censorship has been lifted since the overthrow of George Papadopoulos, closed down one of Athens' major newspapers on Saturday night. A spokesman of the paper said that men in civilian clothes, accompanied by four lock-smiths, began padlocking the doors of the afternoon paper "Vrathyni" about midnight.

When asked why they were closing the newspaper, and on whose orders, the men said they did not know why, but the orders came from "the chief." They refused to say who the chief was, newspaper sources said.

In its Saturday editions, "Vrathyni" printed a front page editorial and a statement by a mem-

ber of the former junta mildly criticizing the new regime's first policy statement.

On page seven, under the heading "The unapproachable fortress of Attica," the newspaper described the three homes of ousted President Papadopoulos and an elaborate protection system of radar, frogman patrols and underground escape routes.

Officials of the new regime have repeatedly said since the overthrow of Papadopoulos on November 23 that there is no censorship, but military officers have since then twice summoned publishers to inform them "what is expected."

Since the second meeting, last Thursday, Greek newspapers have carried no domestic, economic or political stories except those repeating official announcements.

Pioneer 10 'day from Jupiter'

MOUNTAIN VIEW, California (Reuters). — Pioneer 10, one day away from its historic passage above the swirling clouds of Jupiter, was yesterday sending back big, highly-coloured pictures showing the planet sitting in space like a giant, striped beach ball.

Sent in radio bursts across 500 million miles of space, the pictures built up line by line as a seamer moved from left to right across the television screens at the Ames Research Centre here.

The pictures show a large red spot, believed to be a towering column of gas swirling up through the thick envelope of Jupiter's ammonia and water clouds.

Since the 570-pound spacecraft crossed the planet's magnetic field on Tuesday it has been startling scientists with the information sent back about Jupiter.

Bhutto in Kuwait

KUWAIT (Reuters). — Pakistan's Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, flew into Kuwait yesterday, for a 24-hour visit announced only three days ago.

"Kuwait is a brotherly country, so my visit here is nothing unusual," he said at the airport after a welcome from his Kuwaiti counterpart, Crown Prince Sheikh Jaber al Ahmed.

The main agenda item for Mr. Bhutto's talks has been given in Islamabad as increased economic co-operation, and it is believed here this would relate to Kuwaiti participation in a \$120m. oil refinery project at Mutlan, in the Punjab.



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, right, greets the new Greek Ambassador to Cairo, Harman Edlis, in Cairo on Saturday. (AP photo)

'Pink-red squabble'

SPLIT THREAT TO BRITISH LABOUR PARTY

By NORA HELOFF

LONDON. — There is nothing new about squabbles between pink and red sections of Britain's Labour Party, yet Mr. Harold Wilson is probably right in thinking that this time the whole Labour Movement is in serious danger of splitting apart.

In a spate of speeches Opposition Members of Parliament who would be Cabinet Ministers in a future Labour Government, have taken radically opposite views about how much support the party should give to the country's militant coal miners. The miners, in support of a pay claim which is unacceptable to the Conservative Government's programme for combating inflation, have cut pit production by at least 25 per cent by halting the overtime work they normally do. The effect is all the more serious because of the current threat to oil supplies.

Mr. Wilson called an emergency meeting of his colleagues and warned them that public disputes between themselves must now stop.

WIELDING STICK

Unfortunately for him, the leader of a party in opposition has far less authority over his associates than a Prime Minister who can make and break political careers. Mr. Wilson did wield a little stick, telling his colleagues that if they insisted on making any more divisive speeches, he would deprive them of their title as official spokesmen for the party or, in more colloquial language, as shadow Ministers. But as Labour's shadow Cabinet is itself elected by all Labour MPs, Mr. Wilson's only power is to shift around their responsibilities.

First reactions suggest the quarrel, even if temporarily muted, will go on. The Labour Party has always been a loose coalition with different factions often working against each other, but bound together by a common purpose of getting rid of the Conservatives and of turning Britain into a less class-ridden and more just society. On what is called the Right, there are the Social Democrats including Harold Wilson himself and most of his former Ministers, who believe that can be achieved by winning Parliamentary majorities and introducing fiscal and social reforms through Parliament.

There are others, particularly in the trade unions, who believe that nothing can be achieved within the capitalist framework since the property-owners control the mass media and can elect the unions in showing by direct action, that the Conservatives are incapable of governing.

Because of the present shortage, the miners' decision to ban overtime and threaten an all-out strike, if their wage claims are not met, raises the issue of much starker terms. For if there is a breakdown in the supply of fuel, there is no family in Britain who will not be affected and this winter many old people will die of cold. The miners are saying that they have had a real deal for far too long, and as the country needs them and they get better-paid jobs, they are an unanswerable case for high pay and for insisting on Labour support.

The Government, however, parliamentary authority with law limiting wage increases, the purpose of holding back inflation, and Conservative Ministers enjoy quoting the old Harold Wilson coined when himself was Prime Minister "One man's price rise is another man's price rise."

STRONG POSITION
The miners' leaders, many of whom are Communists, come to their minimum demands totally outside the statutory limits, but they claim they are such strong bargaining position that they can force the Government to change the law.

The risk to the Labour Party survival is not because of differences of attitude, which have always existed, but because the exceptional and quasi-revolutionary circumstances of the miners' threat. In Mr. Wilson's view it should be quite possible to express general sympathy for the miners' demand for money while opposing any kind of a politically-motivated strike.

But this attitude is increasingly unacceptable to both wings of the Party; the Left wing support the militants, and determined that the Labour Party should share in the min through. The moderates are that electors still remember time when Mr. Wilson had to restrain wages and the unions.

HOME FOR MOSCOW

LONDON (Reuters). — Sir Alec Douglas-Home, British Foreign Secretary, left here by air yesterday for Moscow for two days of talks with Soviet leaders on the Middle East, European economic and security problems, and Anglo-Soviet relations.

The French Armed Forces Minister, Mr. Robert Galley, leaves for Moscow today on a week's official visit, despite a strain in relations between France and the Soviet Union.

The visit, arranged some time ago at the invitation of Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Andrei Grechko, comes at a time when the Kremlin is under French criticism, for its attitude in the recent Middle East war.

BOBBERS RAIL HARVARD MUSEUM

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (Reuters). — Armed robbers at Harvard University museum yesterday and got away with more than \$500,000 worth of Greek and Roman coins worth millions of dollars. Harvard spokesman said the coins may have been the biggest haul in American history. He said the coins were irreplaceable.

People had their arms behind their backs and they, assailed one after the other, police confiscated or smashed recorders, books, cameras and musical instruments which he said to accompany the service were arrested, but subsequently released.

According to the document, Bordeaux said a respected leader named Zdanovitch seized the same day in Kharkov, the railway. Zdanovitch, it was said, had just completed a sentence. He was moved to a psychiatric hospital and sentenced in September to a period of 10 years.

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ALLEGATIONS IN SMUGGLED DOCUMENTS

Soviet Christians being persecuted

LONDON (Reuters). — A British educational organisation claimed on Saturday night to have received comprehensive documents — sent secretly out of the Soviet Union — detailing persecutions and suppression of practising Christians by Soviet secret police.

The Centre for the Study of Religion and Communism said the documents contained lengthy accounts of how Soviet Baptists were arrested and then sent to labour camps or prison for their beliefs, during the early part of this year. Rev. Michael Bourdeaux, a Church of England minister who serves as full-time director of the Centre at Chislehurst, near London, said the paper included a list of 186 Bapt-

ists now in prison in Russia for lengthy terms. The documents were prepared in Russia by the council of the Baptist prisoners' relatives, an organisation which has been active for nearly 10 years, he said.

Mr. Bourdeaux quoted from one of the documents, which he said gave an eye-witness account of an incident last May 2, when a group of 1,500 people met for worship in woods outside the Ukrainian town of Kharkov.

A detachment of police K.G.B. men and civilian auxiliaries went to the meeting and started to break it up just at the most solemn moment of prayer, "when all these people, mostly young, were committing themselves to renew their

Christian lives," the document said. "People had their arms behind their backs and they, assailed one after the other, police confiscated or smashed recorders, books, cameras and musical instruments which he said to accompany the service were arrested, but subsequently released.

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مكتبة الجليل

il not on the agenda, but Mart
inisters won't talk of much else

among the Nine still enjoy Arab goodwill, is put this way: "Equality of treatment is what it has to be avoided with skill and good sense. The situation is fluid and developing constantly. This is not the time for spectacular statements."

Dutch sources here denied reports from Copenhagen that Holland might veto agreements on EEC policy matters until it got a commitment on EEC solidarity from its partners on the oil question. But they added: "Of course we are not going to make any gifts to our partners."

Several countries of Europe had austerity Sundays yesterday with bans on drinking. The entertainment centres in the big cities closed down around midnight on Saturday to enable the crowds to get home in time.

In Italy street lights were dimmed 40 per cent and home fuel oil supplies were cut by 20 per cent, in economy measures to tide the country over the energy crisis.

In Holland, only 17 trace offenders were booked for infringing the no-driving ban.

Cairo general says his forces are stronger than before

TEL AVIV, June 10 (Reuters). — A general who recaptured this border town for Egypt after 14 years of Israeli occupation yesterday said that his forces were now more powerful than ever the war.

Major-General Fouad Azis, visiting journalists that it was up to Israel whether there would be another war. If Israel did not apply the 1957 Security Council resolution there must be a war "either from this side or from that side. I am sure it will come from our side."

General Azis, speaking of relations between Israel and Egypt to the army to Egypt's Second Army in the war, said: "I think the only way we can tell from his reconnaissance what we have recaptured."

"We are really more powerful now when we began," he told reporters gathered in one of Kantara East's less damaged buildings, now used by staff officers.

Asked how long the cease-fire would hold, he remarked: "It will begin." Seconds later a shelling shattered in the distance.

General's shooting, said the general, who had told the journalists that the nearest Israeli positions were 15 to 20 kilometers from the Canal.

Axis said: "It will take our forces a night to wipe the Israelis off the west bank. Believe me, it is easier than crossing the Canal and storming the Bar-Lev Line."

Another General, Hassan Abu Saada, 43-year-old commander of the Ferdan sector, said Israeli troops on the west bank of the Suez Canal would have to fight "against their style" if war broke out again. They liked to fight from concentrated positions but their lines were extended and the fighting would be scattered. "There are like sheep," he said, "with their head in a noose," he said.

Major-General Abdel Monem Khalil, commander of the Second Army, told newsmen in Ismailiya that there were an estimated six Israeli brigades on the west bank. He compared their advance across the Canal near Deversoir with a thief climbing through the open window of a house. "It was the mistake of us all, of the whole army," he said.

But he drew a parallel with the Israeli battle for Moscow. "The Germans conquered until they reached Moscow, and something went wrong. There was a counter-attack and they were beaten back."

One of the officers said there were no significant Israeli forces

between him and the strategic Mt. Pass, and that he could reach there "without difficulty."

Saada told the correspondents that his forces faced no resistance on the first day of the war. "The enemy blows came on the second and third days.

"I had no casualties at all on the crossing and the storming of the Bar-Lev strongpoints." He said his first casualties were on the second day, during what he termed "ferocious tank battles."

He declined to give casualty figures.

Saada said that according to plan, the Egyptian command was expecting 15 per cent casualty tolls in the crossing strike. "But along the entire frontline our casualties were, amazingly, far less than what was expected."

Saada drove with the correspondents about eight kilometres deep into Sinai to show them how deep he said was the previous Israeli command post in his sector.

The general, pointing to the strongpost, said: "The next Israeli strongpost are the hills some 60 kilometres deep in Sinai. We stopped here according to a plan and not because we could not go ahead." Saada added: "I hope to see you soon in my next command post at **El Arish.**"

'Threat to Red Sea peace'

BEIRUT (UPI) — South Yemen Foreign Minister, Mohamed Saied, yesterday asked the British Ambassador in Aden about the reasons for the presence of the U.S. Seventh Fleet near Aden, the Iraqi News Agency reported.

The British Embassy in Aden is handling U.S. affairs in South Yemen because of the absence of diplomatic relations between Aden and Washington.

The British Ambassador had been summoned to the Foreign Ministry to explain the reasons

for the presence of units of the U.S. Seventh Fleet in the vicinity of Be'el-Mandeh, the southern entrance to the Red Sea, the Iraqi agency reported.

The Yemeni Minister said that such an American presence in the area "is a provocation and a threat to the security and peace of peoples in the region."

The Yemeni Government had earlier sent cables to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, and Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad, expressing its anxiety and concern over the matter.

Energy super-agency to be set up in U.S.

WASHINGTON. The White House will today announce the creation of a new Federal superagency to oversee all aspects of the current energy crisis, including possible future petrol rationing. White House officials said on Saturday.

President Nixon approved creation of the Federal Energy Administration on Friday morning, a White House official said, and will name Deputy Treasury Secretary William Simon to head it. Mr. Nixon's current chief energy adviser, John Love, was to be named an assistant to the President, but it was not immediately clear what his duties will be now.

The new agency will draw together various government officials now dealing with various facets of energy problems, the officials said, and will direct allocation of scarce fuels, development of energy resources and pricing of fuels and fuel products. The official said an eventual work force of 2,000 to 3,000 persons was anticipated.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (Democrat-Connecticut) proposed on Saturday to outlaw all tax advantages which U.S. oil companies receive for operations in foreign countries in order to supply oil to the U.S. Ribicoff said he would introduce next week a bill that would prohibit claims for foreign tax credits, oil depletion allowances, intangible drilling expense de-

ductions and other such tax breaks enjoyed by U.S. corporations working in Middle East nations taking part in the oil embargo.

In an attack on what he called "petro-politics," Ribicoff complained that if a foreign U.S. subsidized pays \$10m. in taxes to Saudi Arabia, the parent company can subtract the same amount from its tax bill to the U.S. government. "Because of this interpretation of the foreign tax credit, U.S. corporations in 1970 earned \$1,005m. on mining and oil operations abroad, but paid not one penny in U.S. taxes on that income," he said.

U.S. companies also can claim an automatic 22 per cent depletion allowance from the government on all foreign investments in domestic earnings, regardless of the amount invested, he added. Furthermore, he said, U.S. corporations get a double write-off for the same capital investment, because in addition to the depletion allowance, they can claim a deduction for intangible drilling expenses — the time and effort it takes to tap a productive well. Both cost the U.S. Treasury \$1,800m. a year, he said.

Three major U.S. oil companies announced fuel price increases that went into effect on Saturday. The hikes ranged up to 3.2 cents a gallon for petrol and as much as 4.5 cents a gallon for diesel oil.

(UPI, AP)

ISLAMABAD (Reuter). — A political leader, Khan Abdus Samad Khan Achakzai, was killed yesterday by grenade explosions in his home in Quetta, police said.

Mr. Achakzai, 66, led a faction which broke away from the opposition National Awami Party and campaigned for more rights for the Pathan minority in Baluchistan Province.

His mutilated body was found in his wrecked bedroom with his wrist watch stopped at 3.50 a.m.

New question mark on Egypt-Libya ties

CAIRO (Reuter). The recall of Libyan's envoy in Egypt has placed a new question mark over relations between the two Arab countries, which were due to unite in September.

Libyan officials confirmed yesterday that Mahmoud el-Balkhash, head of the Libyan Relations Bureau — the equivalent of an embassy — had been recalled by his government.

But the Egyptian Government's first concern at present is the Middle East crisis, and officials did not want to be quoted as making any comment on the state of relations with Libya.

Egypt's sparsely-populated but wealthy neighbour will retain a mission at the Arab League Headquarters here, but Libyan officials declined to say whether there would still be a separate mission to the Egyptian Government.

The recall of el-Balkhash evoked no great surprise among observers here, for the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, has been among President Sadat's severest critics — within or outside the Arab world.

Egypt's envoy to Libya, Mourad Ghaleb, is at present in Cairo after returning on last week's Algiers conference, and there is no informed speculation here that he may be a member of his country's delegation to the peace conference — if it takes place.

Such an assignment could hardly escape the attention of his main rival in the eyes of Gaddafi, a vigorous critic of the projected conference.

Africa warned: be wary of close Arab ties

NAIROBI (Reuter).—Black American Congressman Charles Diggs warned Africa yesterday about coming too closely involved in the affairs of the Middle East and the Arab world.

"I believe people should be careful about this brotherhood business between Africa and the Arabs," Mr. Diggs told a press conference in Nairobi.

Mr. Diggs, who is chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs sub-committee on Africa, was on his way to addis Ababa to take part in the fourth African-American dialogue to be held there, starting today, for five days.

African politics are complicated enough as it is, Africa has sufficient problems of its own, he said. We ought not to delude ourselves into believing that Arab society is bereft of colour problems," the Congressman added. He recalled the Arab slave trade in Africa, and said black American students at Cairo University had told him of colour problems they had encountered in the Egyptian capital.

However the Congressman said the African-Arab alliance which had emerged since the October Middle East war was having an impact on the black community in the U.S., and would force policies on them.

"I sense a rising tide of sympathy with the Arab situation," detectable among some black students, and this is beginning to broaden its base," he said.

'Arabs may go too far'

NEW YORK. — "The Arab leaders are in serious danger of over-reaching themselves in employing their oil weapon so extravagantly," the "New York Times" commented in an editorial yesterday. The paper said:

"At the moment the central thrust of the 'Arab cause' is to weaken Israel — and oil-consuming countries which depend on Israel for their oil — by spreading the oil embargo as a political weapon would continue to further whatever the 'Arab cause' happened to be at any time."

The Arab oil-producing nations were advised by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba yesterday to supply oil to Europe to establish closer cooperation between the two areas, according to the Tunis Arab Press News Agency. (AP, UPI)

Australia and Iraq to establish ties

CANBERRA (Reuter). — Australia and Iraq have agreed to establish diplomatic relations, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Don Willessee, announced yesterday.

REPRESENTATIVES OF FRENCH JEWRY EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

Responsibilities of world Jewry greater than ever

**FRENCH JEWISH LEADERS
HEAD STUDY MISSION**

**Principal Contributors Mission of the Appel Unifie Juif de France—
United Jewish Appeal of France—
Here to express solidarity with Israel and study its needs**

Message from PROF. ANDRE AMAR

Following the first study Mission led by Mr. Michael Topiol and Mr. Paul Wais, from November 21st to 25th, a second mission composed of principal contributors, arrived in Jerusalem on November 29th, 1973 and will remain until December 4th.

This mission is being led by Professor André Amar, Chairman of the Executive of the Appel Unifié Juif de France, Mr. Paul Wais, Chairman of the 1974 Foreign Campaign of the Appel Unifié Juif de France, and Emanuel Albert Najman, Deputy Chairman of the Executive of the Appel Unifié Juif de France and member of the Executive Committee of Fonds Social Juif Unifié. The members of this mission are happy to have with them Mr. Joseph Hadass, Minister Plenipotentiary of Israel to France.

To see Israel at war, with their own eyes, to listen to the Israeli people, to be informed of their immense needs, to collect significant facts and figures in order to transmit them to the French Jewish public during the opening of the 1973 campaign — these are the essential goals of this mission — goals which are not significantly different from those of missions coming from other countries.

But perhaps it is impossible to see Israel as a country that is not a social character.

For Israel has been a social character since the Six Day War, the relationship between France and Israel has deteriorated. The successive

French governments have thought it opportune to support the Arab's arguments, if not the most extreme ones, at least those which invert the reality of things and make Israel an actual aggressor with expansionist aims and a colonialist style. Sometimes, by their official declarations and at other times indirectly, through the press, the French governments have given a moral guarantee to Arab nationalism and its policies, making them increasingly more difficult. Furthermore, the latest developments of the Arabs oil strategy seem to justify French policy, both from the international point of view as well as from the point of view of national interest. This is the case as it appears at present.

The future will tell us if these calculations are justified, if considerations of political utility can afford to dispense with moral truth, if beyond the Israel-Arab conflict there isn't a larger and more profound conflict which may lead to a confrontation between the Atlantic West and certain Afro-Asian groups. But now, it is up to the French Jews, French citizens aware of their ties with their Jewish brethren, to make their voices heard in all fields, to openly affirm their position towards Israel and to make their voices heard in the political concerts of France.



On behalf of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, I am happy to welcome the mission of the Appel Unifie Juif de France — United Jewish Appeal of France.



Prof. André Amar
Chairman of the Executive,
AUIF



Mr. Paul Wais
Chairman, 1974 Campaign,
AUJF



Prof. Albert Najmann
Deputy Chairman of the
Executive, AUJF



lended; we will have to assume added loans and taxes in order to defray the costs of the war. They alone cannot shoulder the heavy responsibility of providing for the thousands of immigrants arriving each month and of providing for their vital human needs. Friends, it is my privilege to share the problems and anxieties of the hour with you, in full confidence of your continued support.

"Bruchim Habaim!"

EZRA Z. SHAPIRO
World Chairman
Keren Hayesod
United Israel Appeal

The Jewish People is one

Dear Friends,

We welcome your mission to Israel in these troubled times as a mission of the unity of our people.

You come to us at a time when a mixed feeling of quiet satisfaction, sorrow and grim determination pervades the spirit of our people.

The cease-fire has quieted the battlefronts. Most of our imprisoned sons have returned and we look forward to the future with an uneasy hope for peace. But we dare not forget those terrible October days; the prices we paid in blood was enormous.

Now we must remain on guard. We must not ignore the continued threats to the survival of Israel.

The Jews of France rallied to the support of Israel and her citizens, proving once again, that the Jewish people is one. No words of gratitude are necessary for your splendid efforts; none would suffice. We are comrades-in-arms in the same struggle for the security and welfare of Israel and the entire Jewish people.

We will meet all challenges and overcome them. The people of Israel, already heavily bur-

**PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTORS OF THE APPEL UNIFIE JUIF
DE FRANCE HERE FOR MEETINGS WITH ISRAELI LEADERS**

GUEST OF HONOUR

Minister Plenipotentiary of Israel to France

PARTICIPANTS

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Advocate, Member,
Board of Directors, AUJF
PROF. and MRS. ANDRE AMAR,
Chairman of the Executive, AUJF
DR. and MRS. ASSIED
MR. MAURICE ATLAN
MR. and MRS. H. AVRAM
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MR. GASTON WEIL
MR. and MRS. EDOUARD WILDMANN
MR. ZUMANN

THIS FEATURE PRESENTED BY KEREN HAYESOD—UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL AND THE APPEL UNIFIE JUIF DE FRANCE

OIL UNITY AND DISUNITY

BY far the most remarkable aspect of the deepening oil crisis is that the prospect of being able to half-starve, or at least half-freeze, Europe has united the Arab oil barons and at the same time divided the nine countries of the OPEC, who are formally committed to acting in unison in their own interests. Yet oil does not even appear on the agenda of the meeting of the Common Market Foreign Ministers, which will open in Brussels today, for fear of attracting too much Arab attention.

A French spokesman has said surprisingly that his country has held its present (pro-Arab) stand since 1967 and therefore "need not blush now, like some countries," who have recently formulated new views on the Middle East.

Britain is also still in relatively good odour with the Arab oil-producers — after all, they called back consignments of spare parts for British tanks that were already on their way to Israel when the war broke out — but fears to see any concentrated action by the Arab countries lest this anger the Arabs and cause them to reduce shipments even to the good pupils who learnt the lesson fast. Meanwhile the "New York Times" points out that Arab oil action has been extended to Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia, and that this must be taken as an early warning that even were the situation in the Middle East settled to the satisfaction of the Arabs, which is unlikely, they would be able to continue their blackmail action in favour of whatever new causes they chose to sponsor.

It took long desperate years

before Europe, and Britain in particular, was willing to recognize the Nazi danger, and that nations that seek to impose their ideologies and policies on others will only become more insistent if they are opposed, as the Nazis were at Munich.

In any case, Colonel Gaddafi made it plain in his talks with President Pompidou in Paris recently that he considered the Arab aim in the current conflict to be the abolition of Israel as an independent state, and that he actually sought the deportation of about half the citizens of Israel, defined variously as those who had come here after 1948, or those of western origin. Gaddafi is mistaken if he thinks such a proposal would endear him to the Oriental Jews, who, on the whole, feel far more amity towards hostile Arab nations than those who never lived in a NArab-ruled country.

The time has come for counter-measures, for the Arabs do not live on an island. Germany, which could be hard hit by the oil embargo, has been sombre, but has taken the long view. It will undoubtedly cause a recession and unemployment, they say, and in countries like this the first to suffer from this will be some of the million Turkish citizens working in Germany. No more Turks will be admitted, and some will have to go home, where employment is already short. Let Turkey, which is on good terms with the Arab states, intercede with their friends.

In any case, whether in the form of embargo and political pressures, or merely of inflationary prices, the oil crisis will not go away until the consumers conquer their fears and unite. The proof is that France, which has been first among the appeasers, is also about to ration petrol.



Young sailors of the Soviet Baltic Fleet "take the oath" at Sevastopol. (UPI)

PERSONAL OPINION

Cairo and Jerusalem must act together to stop the Russians

By Yekutieli Federmann

HATRED is not an efficient instrument of statecraft. But through our history, hatred and obsessions have been exploited in order to acquire power over societies and nations so blinded by their own hates and obsessions as to lose sight of their own good. This is what has happened with certain of our neighbours, and more especially with Egypt. Ever since the Arab states refused to recognize the establishment of Israel in 1948, their hatred has grown, fanned by their repeated failures to destroy us militarily.

The Arab countries, led by Egypt, realized that they could not destroy us and sought a military partner. The Soviet Union was the only power willing, and indeed waiting, to be asked to join the Arabs, supply them with highly developed armaments and guide them with their advanced military science.

Arab hatred found its partner in imperialist Russia, which for generations had dreamt of a foothold — or rather stranglehold — in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. In 1948, Russia tried the fledgling Israel as partner in its grand design and supplied the new state with its first arms, through Czechoslovakia, to fight off the Arab attack. But when Israel refused to become Russia's vassal, the Soviet Union gradually turned to the Arab countries, Egypt and Syria. The U.S.S.R. has initiated four wars in order to further its aim of Middle East domination. The Russians have cleverly played on the Arab's pride and national feelings to incite them against Israel. Having failed twice, in 1956 and in 1967, they prepared the Yom Kippur War for Egypt and Syria with meticulous care and with an armaments investment of unprecedented dimensions. Meanwhile, they built up their Mediterranean fleet to become one of the most powerful in the world, and established airfields and military headquarters near Cairo. They openly moved into the Middle East as the major military power.

Soviet trap

Blind hate made the Arabs fall into the Soviet trap and made it possible for the Soviet Union virtually to dominate the Arab Middle East. The Soviets use the Arabs with shameless cynicism.

To gain control of the Mediterranean, paralyze Central and Southern Europe, open the Suez Canal to give their fleet access to the Indian Ocean and especially China, and gain control over the oil reserves of Arabia and the Persian Gulf, and eventually of Iran too — these are their high stakes. They could not have been achieved by a direct Soviet invasion. Instead, the Russians took a leaf out of Hitler's book. They sought points of mutual interest with their intended victim countries and by gaining

influence with quislings such as Egypt's All Sabry, managed to ingratiate themselves and eventually take over, putting the Russian yoke on the neck of the Arab people as they have done with the workers of Czechoslovakia and many other countries. Now, they are creating a new irritant with the idea of a Palestinian Government under Yasser Arafat. The only purpose of this to have a new puppet in reserve for their political manipulations.

History knows no instance of Russia having come to the help of anybody except for their own benefit. On the other hand, the history books are full of their barbaric cruelties against other countries and ethnic groups. To further their own aims, there can be no doubt that the fate of the Ukrainians, the Tartars, the Czechs, Hungarians and Poles waits for the people of North Africa, Arabia and the Persian Gulf and, first and foremost, Egypt as the leader of the Arab world, if they do not wake up to the Soviet peril in time. In order to carry out their Middle East design, the Soviets must make Egypt a satellite like Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

Egypt is a culturally rich, proud and historically conscious and religious country. It has become the leader of the Arab world, intellectually, economically and politically. Yet Egypt has permitted itself to be seduced from its natural position by hatred of Israel and has allowed the Soviet military power to take over vital parts of its life. In its attempts to destroy Israel, Egypt is well on the way to destroying itself as an independent country. In doing so, it will also destroy the independence of its neighbours to the west and south.

Iraq and Syria have already virtually sold their souls to the Russian Mephisto. Saudi Arabia is too rich an attraction for the Soviets to leave alone. The oil wealth of Libya, and its strategic position in the Mediterranean, are too great an asset, too great a temptation, for the Russians to leave in the hands of a crazy man who considers himself to be Mohammed's representative on earth. The Persian Gulf, in the Kremlin design, is to be taken over to make Russia and its satellites the world's leading oil power. Iran is arming to the teeth. Against whom? The Soviet Union, which has shown itself incapable even of feeding its own peoples, let alone building up an efficient industry, must get the technological know-how from the U.S.A. and Europe. By getting control of the leading oil resources, it may be able to force them to do a trade without the need to threaten Europe with war.

The future of the world as a place worth living in is at stake. Russia must be stopped here and now in the Middle East, the world's crossroad, and I believe that only Egypt can do it.

If the Soviet Union's plan for European domination is stymied here in the Middle East, it will be the Russians' first great defeat since the Berlin airlift. Their strategy will have failed, and Europe and the U.S. will do everything in their power to help Egypt stand up against the U.S.S.R. If not, Egypt must realize that it has embarked on a path of national doom, choosing to become a mere tool in the hands of the Russian master intriguer. If Egypt were to stop Russia's creeping expansionism, it would be playing a role of world importance. If it does not, the U.S. will, at some not too distant date, be forced to call a halt. By then, only atomic war means the end for all of us, friends and foes alike.

Egypt, traditionally, is oriented towards the West. The ideas that the young generation are imbibing in the universities are not ideas that Russia will or can allow to take root.

Problems of tomorrow

Israel, though a small country, is a vital nation and it can and must play a part, together with Egypt, in the protection of the historic role of this region. War has not settled, and never will settle, the problems between us. But, the problems of tomorrow, shared by the two countries, are so massive that they overshadow all other considerations. Only by forgetting the past, by agreeing to pull together by combining their resources and their strength, can the two countries, in unity, embark on the great and historic task of developing the Middle East and preserving our civilization.

We must not permit ourselves to become the slaves of the Russians. They know that the Jews understand their design. Today they are fighting against Israel; tomorrow it will be Egypt's turn. This is not the fate that history has destined for our peoples. Together, we — the Jewish people of Israel, and the Arab states around us, especially Egypt — have the task of defending a great culture, and a great past and of building a great future. This is the guarantee of secure borders, stronger than fortifications and arms. A security based on mutual understanding and mutual interest, for the benefit of the whole Middle East and the world.

Great people in the past have fought each other, but they have shown their greatness in making peace and learning to live together. Let us believe that we can do the same. This is our only hope. Let us both — Egypt and Israel — believe that the handshake between General Gamaay and General Yariy symbolises a beginning without hatred.

(Mr. Federmann is the chairman of the Dan Hotels Corporation.)

HAVE ELECTIONS NOW AND LATER

By NISIM LOUVIEH

HARDLY anyone is happy about the idea of elections on December 31. After the traumatic shock of Yom Kippur, most people would like more time to think things over and wait for the report of the Agraput Commission on the mistakes that preceded the war. The young men are still at the front. They will get the chance to vote, but they will not be able to make their voices heard.

The party lists of candidates were prepared three months ago or more — it seems like ages — and represent the outlook of the era before the flood. Party programmes need to be completely redrafted to meet the challenges of the post-war epoch.

On the other hand, the present Government has outlived its mandate, as the Prime Minister frankly admits. Before committing the nation to the momentous decisions that will have to be taken in the next few months, it ought to ask the electors for a renewed vote of confidence.

One much canvassed alternative to immediate elections is the establishment of a National Emergency Government, including the opposition Likud, which, it is argued, would have the necessary authority because of its widely representative character. In the present situation, however, that does not appear to be practicable. National governments are generally set up in times of war, when all parties can unite for one clearly defined purpose: to fight with all the nation's strength until the enemy is defeated. Today our major problem is how to get the maximum of peace with the minimum of security for the future, despite the enormous pressures that are working in favour of the Arabs.

Two schools

On that question, there are deep differences between two schools of thought. The Alignment, despite the controversies within it, stands for territorial compromise. Somewhere between the views of Golda Meir, Dayan, Sapir, Allon and Mehan there is a consensus around which it should be able to unite. On the other side there is the Likud, still led by Menachem Begin, who refuses to contemplate the "renowned partition of the Land of Israel" and opposes the acceptance of Resolutions 242 and 243 as bases for negotiations.

An election on December 31 will, in effect, be a plebiscite between these two viewpoints. There is no need for a formal declaration to that effect. The vast majority of electors are well aware that they will be choosing between the flexible Alignment policy in the coming negotiations with the Arabs and the more rigid policy advocated, with various nuances, by Begin, Rabin, Tamir and Sharon.

The new Government will, therefore, have a mandate to deal with the major immediate problems. That, however, should not be the end of the democratic process over the next four years.

To get a Knesset adequately representative of the people of Israel in the period after the Yom Kippur War, I suggest that another election be held at an early date, after a brief, but intensive, period of preparation.

The December 31 election should be only the first stage in a process of national stocktaking, the prelude to a radical reform of our democratic system. The Alignment should go to the polls (as of course, other parties could not only with a clean statement of its peace and defence policy, but with an undertaking set in train such a process of stocktaking and reform in the short possible time.

Three steps

In concrete terms, this might mean:

1. Reform of the electoral system — if possible, by the introduction of one-man constituency elections, or, if there is no majority for it in the next Knesset, a compromise system such as the Liberals and the Free Centre have undertaken support.

2. Reform of the local government system on the basis of direct election of mayors. (In any event, local authority elections should be postponed for a year — who pays any attention to municipal problems at this time?)

3. Preparation of plans for forming the structure of the administration, re-allocation of responsibilities between ministries, methods of planning and decision-taking, etc.

While these preparations are being made, the parties should open their ranks to new members and new members — old and new — participate in thorough and tentative discussions in every branch throughout the country. They then hold democratic elections: party conferences, which could produce new leaderships in which younger generations, who pay heavy a price for the mistakes of their elders, would find their place.

In a year or 18 months — we should give enough time to complete this process — fresh elections should be held, to enable the younger generation to be adequately represented in a new Knesset ready and able to deal with the problems of today and tomorrow, instead of being tied to the stale concepts and controversies of the past.

Mr. Louviev is an editor and translator in Jerusalem.

Dry Bones



ISRAEL PRESS

Legend in his lifetime

Davar (Eilatadrut): "The State of Israel is today all the stronger, more esteemed and better off because of Ben-Gurion's leadership. All that is positive in our national life still bears his stamp. Though he is gone, his vision remains, and by virtue of his vision, we not only find consolation in our grief, but will also extricate ourselves from the confusion which has come upon us, and once again we will have faith in ourselves — as we did when he was with us."

Ha'aretz (non-party): "Ben-Gurion excelled both in faith and determination, and in a sense of the pos-

sible. As a result, his authority was well-nigh monarchical, though under his leadership the democratic freedoms were not infringed. Who knows when we will again see his like?"

Ha'aretz (National Religious): "Ben-Gurion's struggles and victories were those of a leader whose imprint is engraved indelibly on the State and every aspect of its life. The entire nation mourns the passing of a great Jew."

Al Hanihamar (Mapam): "The history of the State of Israel and the name of Ben-Gurion, who was its chief architect, are inseparably intertwined. Though adept at political ingenuity and compromise — on what he considered to be substantial issues, he was adamant even to the point of resigning the premiership. Ben-Gurion was a legend in his lifetime, and will go down as one of the outstanding figures in Jewish history."

Omer (Eilatadrut): "Ben-Gurion's entire life and immense political ability were devoted to the Jewish people and to securing and maintaining their freedom in their own land. In the words of the late Ben-Zion, he was 'history's gift to the Jewish people in this generation.'"

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Readers' letters

WORLD JEWRY TO PEACE TALKS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir: — Although the Yom Kippur War began with a brutal Arab attack and ended with an Israeli victory, the Jewish state is not enjoying the political advantages that should result from these two facts. Instead, through an effective combination of blackmail and propaganda, the Arab nations are on the verge of turning their unimpressive military performance into a diplomatic victory.

Supporters of Israel are entitled to feel an increasing dismay at the spectacle of a world turning against a small Middle-Eastern country that asks for nothing more than the assurance of survival. Those who see a new reasonableness in the Arab's attitudes must ask why the desire to isolate Israel has taken on such immense fervor at this precise time. Isn't a political-economic war being substituted for a less promising military effort? And the overwhelming evidence is that both of these battles have the same aim: the destruction of Israel.

Now are the upcoming peace talks reassuring. Yet the planned isolation of Israel at the bargaining table is by no means a fair indication of Israel's position in the world. First, the majority of public opinion, in those countries where anyone bothers to measure such a thing, is demonstrably pro-Israel. Moreover, the 10 million Jews of the world who do not live in Israel have a vested interest in this peace conference and the clear right to take part in it. I therefore strongly urge the leaders of World Jewry to insist on their right to duly elect a group of representatives to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East.

GEORGE EINSHNER
Jerusalem, November 25.

PEACE VENUE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir: — It has been reported that the suggested venue for the prospective Middle East peace conference will be Geneva.

I wish to propose that conferences be held, on a rotating basis, in Jerusalem, Cairo, Amman, and if the Syrians show some evidence of civility (by agreeing to an exchange of

prisoners of war), in Damascus, in addition to Geneva.

Would not the cause of peace be well served by having the milieu of neutrality in Geneva complemented by the milieu of vital human interest that pervades the cities of the countries whose future viability is after all the subject of discussion?

M. BERLIN
Jerusalem, November 26.

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